Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1828. [NO. 167.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues ohe above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

57tf JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff.*

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn *vs.* Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment 38 25, *levied on land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to shew cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and cost.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court. at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69—pr. adv. $2 75

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Mecklenburg County.

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6t69pr. adv. $2 75

☞Come and PAY.

THE subscriber having declined the Tavern Keeper's Business, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to call and make immediate payment. This measure is absolutely necessary, as he intends devoting himself to another branch of business, which demands the use of all his funds; and unless the call is complied with by the middle of January, he can have no other alternative than a collection by suit.

Mrs. M'Culloch

Will accommodate a few gentlemen with board, by the month or year. She would be happy to accommodate her former travelling customers, and persons who wish to be retired from the noise and bustle of the town, at the first house above Blair, Johnson & Co's. store, Main street.

M. M. M'CULLOCH.

Camden, Dec. 22.—3t66

Notice.

HAVING just returned from the South, whither I contemplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON.

Jan. 7, 1828.—64.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1828.

A....Thomas Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, Henry Allison, Dr. John Ambler, Sample Alexander, James T. Asbury.

B....James C. Braley, William M. Bostwick, James Brown, Capt. Black, James M. Black, Pinkney Boles, John Black, Allen Baldwin, Upton Byram, Robert Barnet, A. Brevard, Allen & Baldwin, J. L. Brooks, John Barnet, sen.

C....Benjamin Cohen 2, William Comstock, James Curk, Samuel D. Cowen, John Coston, Samuel Conner, Harriet E. Caldwell, Charles Culvin, William Carson, James D. Craig, Azariah Coburn, Thomas Collens, Jesse Clark, Jeremiah Clontz, Thomas Caldwell.

D ...Dr. D. R. Dunlap, Daniel Davis, James Davidson, Col. John H. Davidson, Wiliam Duncan, James Dinkins, Thomas Dance, John Duffey, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins.

E....Charles Elms 3, John S. Emerson, Stephen T. Emerson.

F....William H. Folger 4, Joseph Flinn 2, Robert Faires, Isaac Flanikin, William Flinn.

G....Col. Robert Gamble, Turner Garres, Thomas Gillespie, Willis Gibbs, Mr. Gallant, Rev. Isaac Grier, Alexander Greer.

H....Daniel Hyams, Dr. John M. Happoldt, Whitmill Hooks, C. E. Henderson, Sam B. Hill, Andrew Hipp, Thomas Harris, John Henderson, sen. Moses J. B. Hays, Thomas Houston, Thomas Hutchinson, Col. Henry Hoover.

J....William Jamison, Isaac Jimerson.

K....William A. Kerr, Marcus Kennedy, Robert B. Kerr, James Kirk, Susannah Kesiah, George B. Keesee, Roswell King.

L....James Latta, Elizabeth Locke, John Little, Theresa Lemmond.

M....Nancy Mathes, Elizabeth Mason, James Murphes, Ann F. McLure, William Monteith, Alexander Mock, Dick McCorkle, Guy Maxwell, Elizabeth McKee, James Mills, John McQuay, Ephraim Mitchell, John A. McLane, Hugh McDowell 2, Margaret McLeland, William J. Morrison, David McDaniel, P. Morris, Samuel Montgomery

N....Hugh Neely 2.

O....Nathan Orr 2, Alexander Osborn.

P....Rev. Walter S. Pharr, Richard Peoples, John C. Pharr, Dr. Wm. J. Polk 2, George W. Polk, Marshall T. Polk, Mary Potts, David Phifer.

Q...Cyrus Queary.

R....Joseph Reed, Doct. Joseph Ross, Isabel or Rachel Robinson, Alexander Robison, Polly Robinson.

S....Thomas Spratt, Adam Springs 2, Edward Sharp, William Sharpley, Robert Sloan, James Stevens, John D. Smith, Joseph Smith, John Simpson, James Slone.

T....J. H. Taylor, John H. Thomas, James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler.

W....James Wilson, John G. Wilson, Thos. Winchester.

3t67 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. January 1. 1828.

A....Frederick Abernathy, James Altum, Robert Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, Moses Abernathy, James Abernathy.

B....Abner Berry, Mathias Barringer, Mrs. Kesiah Brevard, Jonas Bradshaw, William Burke, Abram Bollinger, Absalom Brown, Abram Bennet, Thomas Berry, John M. Bradley, Joseph Brown.

C....Polly Cox, Jeptha Clark, Superior Court Clerk, John Campbell, Thomas Cline, Joel Cowen, Daniel Chrestenbury, Henry Carpenter.

D....Archibald Dellingham, Thomas Davis, Isaac Davis.

E....Mr. England.

F....Thomas Ferguson Daniel Finger, James Falls.

G....John Glen, Jerry Goodson, Peter Gibbs, Robinson Gooden, Joseph Green, John Graham.

H....John Hoyle, John Howel, John Huggens, Henry Harmon, Alexander Hill, Frederick Harvel, Elizabeth Hover, Peter Harmon, James Hanks.

I....Jonathan Ingold, George Ikerd,

K....Adam Kiser.

L....Jacob Link, David Lutz, Richard Lewis, John Lohr, Isaac Lorance, John Long, Henry Long.

M....Daniel McGee, Isaac Mauny, Peter Martin, Michael Miller, Frederick Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Tomas Mira, James Montgomery, William Matthews, Job R. McCulloch, Aaron Moore.

N....F. Nicholas.

P....William Penny, Sally Petillo.

R....John Rudisil, Michael Rhyne, James A. Robinson, Samuel S. Ray.

S....John Scifford, John Shinn, Margaret Summey, Solomon Stroup, Thomas Sherrel.

Polly Torrence, Absalom Tayler, James Townsend, David Throneburg.

V....Alexander Vickers.

W....Elsey Wright, Maxwell Warlick, John Wilson, Jonas Wilson, Thomas Wilkins, William Wilson, F. Wills, Aaron Wheeler.

Y....David Young.

D. REINHARDT, P. M,

3t67.

Notice.

I WILL sell, at Public Sale, on the Tuesday of the next January Court, at the Court House in Lincolnton, the remaining shares (17,) of Henry Conner, deceased, in the State Bank of North-Carolina;—and also, at the same time and place, all the shares belonging to said estate, in the Catawba NavigationCompany.

Terms, CASH. D. M. FORNEY.

Dec. 20, 1827.—3t67.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named *WILLIAM*, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer, living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is blind in his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

163tf

Legislature of North-Carolina.

MR. FISHER'S REPORT
ON MANUFACTURES AND GROWING OF WOOL,
Made to the House of Commons of North-Carolina, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1828.
[CONCLUDED.]

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution, on the subject of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, and on growing of Wool in North-Carolina, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT—

2nd. Water Power.

Few States in the Union, abound more in sites of water power than North Carolina. The shoals and falls in her primary and secondary rivers, obstructing navigation; the small rivers and large creeks all furnish never-failing supplies of the finest water power in America.—Much of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well, and is extensively cultivated; and higher up, near and in the mountains, there is no limit to the power. It being thus abundant, it must forever remain cheap, while at the north it is dear. A water privilege conveniently located at the north with power to carry 5,000 spindles, is worth 12 or 15,000 dollars; often more: here it may be had in favorable situations for one tenth that amount. Even in the eastern section of our State, this species of power may be commanded.—When those extensive lakes, Mattamuskeet and others, are drained, the canals conducting off the water will furnish admirable sites for mills and manufacturing establishments. Under the head of climate, we will mention an important advantage our streams have over those of the north. Then on the score of *power* we have all that can be desired.

3rd. Labour.

It has hitherto been urged against the establishment of manufactories in North Carolina, and in the south in general, that the price of labour is too high to yield profits, or to enable us to compete with the northern States and England, where population is more dense. This is a great mistake. If this was so, when the price of cotton ranged from 15 to 20 cents per lb. it is certainly not so now, since the great fall in that and the other staples.

We have two species of labour, WHITE labour and BLACK labour. As to white labour, we hazard nothing in saying, that it is cheaper in North-Carolina than it is either in England or at the north. The price of labor in England is regulated by the price of provisions, and the onerous taxes imposed on the people. When these are considered, it is clear that a common operative could not live in that country, unless he received nearly double what is paid here. In England, veal is 16 to 18 cents; beef, 14 to 16; mutton, 12 to 14 cents per lb.: while here, beef is plenty from 3 to 6 cents, and the others in proportion.

Mr. Thomas Massey, a very intelligent manufacturer, for 18 years engaged in the business, gives the following as the lowest prices ever known in his neighborhood: that is,

For boys and girls, under 12 years, per week,	$1 00
For do. do. do. 15,	1 50
For do. do. do. 18,	2 00

In the flannel factories, at Amesbury, Mass. the wages for females is 60 cents per day, and of males, 100 cents. The wages of girls of 14 years old, at Lowell, average more than 100 cents per week, and their board.

According to a statement taken from the "Patterson Intelligencer," there are employed at the Patterson factories 381 men, 386 women, and 686 girls and boys; the average wages of the whole is $152 per year, or nearly $3 per week. Now, let any one compare these prices with similar labor in the interior of North-Carolina, and he will at once come to the conclusion that labor is cheaper here than at the north. Indeed, laborers of the south can always afford to take smaller wages; for they require less fuel and less clothing than in New England. The species of labor that has been high in the south, is that of male adults; while that of females and children has been ever low.

Mr. Donaldson, who owns a cotton factory at Fayettville, and another at the falls of Tar river, a gentleman who has visited the northern estabilshments, and those of England, and who is well acquainted with the subject, gives it to the committee, as his decided opinion, that factory labor is cheaper here than either in Old or New England.

Black Labor.—But, if this be the fact as to white labor, it is still more so, when black labor is employed.

We are aware that the opinion is entertained at the north, and even by some persons among ourselves, that our slaves cannot be advantageously employed in manufactories: 1st. Because, as is alleged, they are deficient in intellectual qualifications; and 2d. That they have no moral principle. Now, that the northern manufacturers should hold out these ideas, is not to be wondered at, when we consider that it is their interest to do so; but that these notions should be entertained by any well informed persons acquainted with our black population, is strange indeed. What branch of mechanics have we in our country, in which we do not find negroes often distinguished for their skill and ingenuity? In every place we see them equalling the best white mechanics.

But if the evidence drawn from analogous pursuits is deemed insufficient, we offer proof in point. Mr. Donaldson, before mentioned, says that he has been for some time in the way of working blacks in his factories, and that he not only finds them equal to whites in aptness to learn, and skill to execute, but, all things considered, he actually prefers them. Mr. D further states, that he has had several Superintendants from the north, and all of these, with the exception of one, decidedly prefer black help, as they term it, to white. With the blacks, there is no turning out for wages, and no time lost in visiting musters, and other public exhibitions.

But one of the greatest advantages of black labor is, that you can attach it permanently to the establishment by purchase.

The following calculations will show the difference in cost between white and black labor. We suppose,

1. A factory is erected in New England, to be carried on for ten years by white operatives.

2. Another is erected in North-Carolina, to be carried on for the same length of time, by black operatives, each of 1000 spindles, and both conducted by good managers.

1st. The one with white labor.

According to statements to be relied on, it requires 33 hands, large and small, to carry on 1000 spindles. At the most moderate rates, these hands will cost (per week) 70 dollars; or, if paid at the end of the year, $3,640. The fact, however, is, that the $70 is always paid at the end of each week; which, when the interest is carried forward to the end of the year, makes nearly, or altogether, 109 dollars more; but we will throw this aside, and state the sum at 3,640 dollars. From the time of paying the first 3,640 dollars, to the end of the term of ten years, will be *nine* years; therefore, count the interest on that sum for nine years; on the payment of wages for the second year, count interest for 8 years; on the wages of the third year, add interest for 7 years; and so on, to the end of ten years; when it will be ascertained, that the sum paid out for *wages alone*, with simple interest thereon, will amount to more than 46,000 dollars.

2d. The other Establishment with black labor.

In place of hiring hands, we may let them be purchased; and we allow enough when we estimate that hands of the right description may be had for 200 dollars each, on an average. Instead of 33, the number of whites employed, add one in every eleven, making 36. These supernumeraries are put in to make up for any loss of time, on account of sickness or casualties.

36 slaves, at $200 each, is $7,200.

The next inquiry is, what will it cost per annum to clothe and feed these 36 blacks? Some very intelligent gentlemen, large owners of slaves, give it as their opinion, that slaves of this description can be decently clothed and plentifully fed for 25 dollars each, which would make 850 dollars per year; but not to fall under the mark, the committee estimate that the cost will be 1000 dollars per year. To these sums should also be added, the wages of a Superintendant—say 500 dollars per year. These being the expenses of black labor, we wish now to compare it with the cost of the white labor of 33 hands.

The 33 whites, we have seen, will cost 3,640 dollars per year, or, in other words, their wages may be put down as worth 3,640 dollars.

Now, 36 blacks and 1 white Superintendant, can certainly do as much work as 33 whites. We therefore put their labor down at the same price of 3,640 dollars.

Having thus ascertained the cost of black labor and its value in wages, we proceed to make the annual calculations during the term of ten years.

At the end of 1st year.

Dr.	To capital vested in purchase of slaves,	$7,200
	To interest thereon 12 months,	432
	Clothing and feeding slaves 1st year,	1,000
	Wages to a white Superintendant,	500
		9,132
Cr.	By what the same quantum of labor will cost if performed by white hirelings,	$3,640
		5,492

At the end of 2d year.

Dr.	To balance unpaid as above,	$5,492
	Interest thereon,	329 52
	Clothing and feeding blacks, and wages to Superintend't.	1,500
		7,321 52
Cr.	By wages as above,	3,640
		3,681 52

At the end of 3rd year.

Dr.	To balance as above,	3,681 52
	Interest for 12 months,	220 89
	Third item as above,	1,500
		5,402 51
Cr.	As above,	3,640
		1,762 41

At the end of 4th year.

Dr.	To balance as above,	$1,762 41
	Interest thereon,	157 44
	Third item as above,	1,500
		3,419 85
Cr.	By wages as above,	3,640
	Over pays by	220 15

Thus, at the end of the 4th year, the capital invested in slaves, with interest regularly carried forward, will be paid off, and more than paid by $220 15. Besides this, the slaves have been well fed and clothed, and 500 dollars annually allowed as wages to a Superintendant.

Now carry on this sum of $220 15, with interest from the end of 4th year to the end the term of ten years, is	$299 40
Neat wages of 5th year, (after deducting 1000 dollars for clothing and feeding, and 500 dollars for Superintendant,) will be 2,140 dollars, and interest to end of term,	2,740
Neat wages of 6th year, with interest,	2,653
Do. do. of 7th year,	2,525
Do. do. of 8th year,	2,396
Do. do. of 9th year,	2,268 40
Do. do. of 10th year,	2,140
	15,021 80

Thus, at the end of the term of ten years, the establishment carried on by white operatives has cost for labor alone, 46,000 dollars.

While the one carried on by blacks has paid the purchase money with interest, has fed and clothed the hands, has paid a Superintendant, and made a saving on the basis of white labor of 15,021 and 80 cents.

In addition to this, the blacks are still on hand, and worth more than when first purchased. But, to be on the safe side, deduct for deaths and casualties 25 per cent. from first cost, leaves 5,400 dollars.

Then, so far as regards wages of the operatives, if you employ white labor, at the end of ten years you pay about 46,000 dollars.

If blacks are employed, you have the same labor, and at the end of ten years, actually save $15,021 80.

The two sums added together, 61,021 dollars, show the difference between black and white labor for 10 years, in an establishment of only 1000 spindles. But there are many establishments of 6,000; of course, the difference would be in proportion, that is, 305,105 dollars.

To this add the item of transportation on the raw material for 10 years, on 500 bales, at $7 50 per bale, that being the quantity of cotton annually consumed by such an establishment, equal to 5,000 at $7 50, is $37,500.

Total difference in favor of black establishment, is $342,605.

4th. Provisions.

The soil and climate of North-Carolina are well suited to the production of all the necessaries of life depending on agriculture. In this respect it unites advantages over either of the States further north or south. We occupy a sort of middle ground where the staples and products of the north and south meet in social proximity in the same rich fields. As we recede from the sea-board towards the western part of the State, we are constantly ascending, and it is known that climate depends as much on altitude as in latitude. Thus, in the upper regions of the State, we have a climate and atmosphere well suited to the growth of all the small grains and all the vegetables necessary for the comfort of life. Indeed, there is no part of the State where they do not grow well. Furnish but markets for articles of this description, and they will soon be produced here in the greatest quantities and at the cheapest rates. The same may be said of butchers' meat, particularly of beef and mutton. In a word then, so far as the manufacturing establishments depend on supplies of provisions, abundant and cheap, North-Carolina can furnish them.

5th. Climate, healthy and mild.

The rigor of the New-England climate is a draw-back on the profits of manufacturing. 1st. It requires more fuel there to keep the establishments comfortable

and for the use of the operatives, than here. 2d. The operatives have to be more thickly and expensively clothed. And 3d. The streams often freeze up and stop operations altogether.

In North-Carolina, we have a milder climate; our streams but seldom freeze. In point of healthfulness, the western section of the State is not inferior to any part of the Union; and when the swamps in the east are drained, the same may be anticipated of that section.

6th. Skill and Capital.

In these two requisites, North-Carolina acknowledges her deficiency; but they are wants that can be supplied; they are elements that may be created. For skill, we must in the beginning, be indebted to the North and to Europe; but let the system once take root among us, and experience will create skill at home. When manufactories were first introduced into New England, the want of knowledge and skill in the business was as much felt there, as we now feel it here. Indeed, they labored under greater disadvantages than we do; for they had to import their superintendants and mechanics from Europe, while we have them nearer at home. They found it difficult, owing to the laws of Great Britain, to get out from that country, suitable and qualified persons; while we will find no difficulty in procuring such persons from the North.

As to capital, owing to the pursuits of our people, it is hard to be commanded here. The wealth of our citizens consists in property that is not easily converted into money; in lands and negroes. We can find among us but few persons who are able to command either the whole, or a part of the funds necessary to put manufactories into operation; and, therefore, for capital as for skill, we must be in some measure dependent on the Northern States; and it is certain, when the monied and enterprising men of the North fully understand how profitable the business may be pursued here, they will be the first to embark in it. But if, from a prejudice, or from a want of a knowledge of the superior advantages enjoyed here, that should not be the case, then there is yet a way by which capital in sufficient amounts may be collected, to move forward the system. What one or two, or a few individuals cannot effect, may be accomplished by the union of many persons. Companies may be formed in every county of the State, composed of individuals, each contributing a small amount, which, in the aggregate, will make sums sufficient to carry through the object. It is a fact, well known, that the manufacturing system was first principally introduced and established in New-England, by the means of incorporated companies. Thus, we see, during a single session of the Massachusetts Legislature, that eight manufacturing companies were incorporated, some with large capitals, and in none of the States at the North are applications of this nature ever refused. The "London Magazine," in a very able article on the resources of our country, remarks on this subject: "By what secret the Americans contrive to render concerns under the management of companies of this sort, profitable, would be worth inquiring; for it is evident, from the gradual and continued growth of establishments of this kind, that they are not unprofitable. Seeing that they do prosper, companies of this description are of the highest importance in a country like America. Though wealth increase rapidly, it is also much subdivided by the custom of the equal partition of property among the children, in a country where marriage is universal, and families are large. There are few large capitals; and the enterprises which require large capitals, if performed at all, must be performed by the union of the small portions of wealth, which, in a saving and thriving country, must remain unemployed in the hands of the owners, unless employed by others for them."

Another reason in favor of incorporations of this kind is, that in this way, large capitals may be concentrated, and large capitals will build up large establishments. Large establishments always make greater profit than small ones; among other reasons, because they can afford to procure greater skill and better management. Thus, some few years ago, before the late protection, the Waltham Factory, which had an immense capital, divided 40 per cent. profits, while the smaller establishments complained of making nothing. To insure success in our State, therefore, the first establishment ought to be commenced on a scale of considerable extent, and then they could afford to procure the best managers that the northern States can furnish.

We wish not by this remark, to convey the idea that small establishments cannot be made profitable. On the contrary, these are the ones that will do most to improve the general condition of the community.

The committee have thus, at greater length than they could wish, presented their views on the policy of introducing the manufacturing system into North-Carolina. They firmly believe that it is the only course that will relieve our people from the evils that now so heavily press on them. We have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, and it is time for the reaction to begin. Our habits and prejudices are against manufacturing, but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of nature. The policy that resists the change is unwise and suicidal. Nothing else can restore us.

Let the manufacturing system but take root among us, and it will soon flourish like a vigorous plant in its native soil: it will become our greatest means of wealth and prosperity; it will change the course of trade, and in a great measure, make us independent of Europe and the north.

Nature has made us far more independent of them than they are of us. They can manufacture our raw material, but they cannot produce it. We can raise it and manufacture it too. Such are our superior advantages, that we may anticipate the time, when the manufactured articles of the south will be shipped to the north and sold in their markets cheaper than their own fabrics, and when the course of trade and difference of exchange will turn in our favor." The committee at this time are not aware that it is within the powers of this General Assembly, by any legislative act, to forward the introduction of the system into North-Carolina. They, however, recommend the granting of acts of incorporation to companies for manufacturing purposes so often as suitable applications may be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHS. FISHER, CHAIRMAN.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1828.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1828; read twice and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Lumpkin, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made the following report, which was laid on the table.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the 8th inst. instructing them "to inquire if any of the Indian Tribes within the Territorial jurisdiction of any of the States, have organized an independent Government with a view to a permanent location within the said States, and if they find that any attempt of the kind has been made, to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this House, such measures as they may deem necessary to arrest such permanent location,"

Report, That they have satisfactorily ascertained that the Cherokee Indians have organized an independent system of Government, with a view to a permanent location in the States wherein they now reside. The Committee have seen their Constitution in a printed form, and if that instrument is to be relied on as embracing the views of the Cherokee Indians, no doubt can be entertained of their determination to locate permanently in their present abode. They declare, amongst other things, that their present boundaries shall forever remain unalterably the same, and that the sovereignty and jurisdiction of their Government shall extend over the country which they occupy at this time.

In reference to the concluding part of the resolution, the Committee are of opinion that the Government of the United States has no right to interfere with the form of Government adopted by the Cherokee Indians, so far as relates to the government of their own people. Nevertheless, the Committee are of opinion, that good faith and justice requires this Government promptly to discountenance the formation of such Government, so far as it may in any degree assume a permanent jurisdiction over the soil, or in any way attempt to alter the tenor by which they have heretofore held their lands. Because an idea of this kind must prove fallacious and injurious to the best interests of the Indians themselves; and the sooner they are assured that this cannot be permitted, the better it will be for them, and they will the more readily come into the views of the Government, and join their brethren in the West.

The only expedient mode which has occurred to the Committee to arrest the permanent location of these Indians, is to be found in the exercise of a liberal and candid policy on the part of the U. States towards them.

To arrest the idea of a permanent location of the Cherokee Indians within the limits of the State of Georgia, the motive is peculiarly strong arising from the compact with that State: whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it can be done on reasonable and peaceable terms. With a view to the fulfilment of this contract, and to the peculiar circumstances which have grown out of the case, your Committee would earnestly recommend that a generous and liberal provision be made to accomplish that object, as the best course which can be pursued by the United States, to prevent conflicts which may disturb the harmony of our own citizens, and prevent the degradation and ruin of the Indians.

The following resolution, offered on Friday by Mr. Sloane, was taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish this House with a copy of the proceedings of a Court Martial, which commenced its sitting at or near Mobile, on the 5th day of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee Militia men; together with a copy of all the orders for the organization of said Court, as well as those subsequently issued in relation to its decisions; and to inform this House whether there is in the War Department any evidence that those militia men were called into service by virtue of any special order of the President of the United States; or whether, in pursuance of the powers vested in him, by the law of the 18th of April, 1814, the President did make any general regulation, as to the period of time the militia called into service, under the provisions of that act, and the act to which it is a supplement, should be held to serve; and if so, the time at which that regulation was made; and whether the President did give, through the War Department, any order directing the length of time that the detachment of Tennessee Militia, of which the men tried by the aforesaid Court Martial at Mobile formed a part, should continue in service; and also to state under what law those men were drafted, and what laws of the United States were in force at the time they entered the service.

And also to furnish copies of any correspondence in the War Department between the President or Secretary of War and the Governor of Tennessee during the late war, on the subject of the time which the drafted militia of said State should be required to serve in the armies of the United States.

Mr. Wickliffe said this resolution related to a matter which had been for a long time engaging the public ear. The mover had given the House no information as to the peculiar object of his resolution. He had risen to ask of the gentleman to state what is the object, whether it is legislative or otherwise, to which the resolution is directed. He was always disposed to second any call for information on subjects connected with the interests of the public, or the duties of the House; but not knowing the precise object of the resolution, he would thank the mover to state his views.

Mr. Sloane said it was true this subject had very much engaged the public attention; and he thought that fact alone would have been deemed sufficient to justify the introduction of the resolution. It is a subject which has engaged the public attention for months past. The statements on one side had been met by statements on the other. His object was to obtain full information on the subject, and his subsequent course must entirely depend upon the nature of the information obtained. At present, he only wished to have the facts. We are told by those most interested in the inquiry, that the facts are in the Department. If so, he was desirous that they should be put into the possession of the house.

Mr. Wickliffe said, the only object then which had been avowed, was to settle the great points in the controversy which had been so long carried on in the newspapers. He had been desirous to ascertain if there were sufficient reasons to justify the introduction of the resolution, and to make the House acquainted with the true grounds of the inquiry.—Whether what had been stated in reply was sufficient to lead the House to adopt the inquiry, he would not say. He had hoped that no subject would have been introduced which was calculated to exasperate, or give an impetus to the public feeling abroad; but that we should have been permitted to legislate on the legitimate measures before us without any excitement growing out of the political question which now agitates the country as to the two distinguished men who are candidates for the Presidency. But he was not averse now, or at any other time, to a call, even through the medium of the House, to inform public opinion upon a question involving in some degree the conduct of one of these candidates, so that we have the full information required. In order to obtain the documents, the whole documents, and nothing but the documents, he would move to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "decisions," and inserting the following words:

"And also to furnish copies of all papers, letters, and documents relating to said Court Martial, copies of all orders, general or special, made or issued by the President of the United States, or by the Secretary of War, concerning or relating to the length of service of the detachment of Tennessee militia, detailed under the orders of the Governor of said State, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Philip Pitkin; also copies of the muster and pay rolls of said militia men, which may be on file in the Department of War."

Mr. Sloane said he could not agree to the amendment, or he willingly would do so. Its effect would be to cut off a great part of the information which was called for by the original resolution. His object was to discover if the President of the United States did at any time during the war issue an order. With that view, in the latter part of the resolution he had called for all the correspondence on the subject. He considered this a very important part of the information sought, and therefore he could not agree to an amendment which cut that off.

Here the Speaker stated that the hour allowed for motions and resolutions had elapsed.

Mr. Martin moved to print the resolution and amendment; which was agreed to.

ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

Mr. Hamilton said he had given notice that he should call up to-day the Resolutions he had some time since laid on the table, relative to the Alien and Sedition Laws. But as the House was engaged in an interesting discussion on a private bill, which it was desirable to bring to a close, and as his friend and colleague had given notice that he should ask the House on Wednesday to take up the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, he would not trouble the House at present, to go into the discussion of his resolutions. When the more pressing and important business before the House should be disposed of, he should take the first occasion to bring up his resolutions.

TOLL GATES.

Mr. Buchanan said it would be recollected, that at the last session, when the bill for the repair of the Cumberland Road was reported, it provided for the erection of toll gates. That was at a late period of the session. Soon after the bill was reported by the Committee, he had given notice of his intention to move an amendment to make a retrocession of the road to the States through which it runs, if they would accept it, on condition that they should keep it in good repair, without any unnecessary increase of the toll. The bill, as passed last session, contained only a simple appropriation. The Committee had reported a similar bill, at the present session, containing the same provision respecting toll gates. He now gave notice, with a view to prevent delay, that he should move an amendment similar to that which he moved at the last session, and which he now desired to send to the table, in order that it might be printed for the information of members.

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the orders of the day were again laid on the table, to enable Mr. Buchanan to make his motion.

Mr. Buchanan then moved to print his amendment, which was ordered.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. A. Smyth then gave notice, that on Monday next, he should move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the resolutions which he some time since submitted to the House, on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9.

The packet ship Napoleon arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, bringing us London dates of 23d and Liverpool of 24th Nov. The hour was too late to admit of giving even in postscript, any intelligence by her. The truth is, however, we in common with the public, are disappointed that these papers do not furnish any intelligence upon the only absorbing topic in Europe—the course of the Grand Seignior after hearing of the battle of Navarino. Up to the 23d Nov. in London, and the 22d in Paris, no accounts whatever have been received from Constantinople subsequent to the intelligence of the battle, though of the blockade of Navarino by the combined squadrons, the Porte had received news and without apparent emotion or change of purpose. In this period of keen suspense, every sort of rumour had its hour of circulation, to be discredited, and surpassed by that of the next hour—all equally false. These, of course, we shall not waste the time of our readers by repeating. The only thing positive concerning the squadrons, is a statement in the Times, of the 23d November, made on the authority of an eye witness, that they had left the harbor of Navarino without impediment; but whither bound, was not known. The anxious interest therefore, with which, in this country as well as in England, the effect upon the Mussulmans of the Christians' armed interposition, is looked for, is yet to be gratified. Meantime, piracies under the Greek flag have increased to such a degree, that the British Government have issued orders to their cruisers to capture and detain every sort of armed vessel under the Greek flag, except those that shall appear as strictly national ships of war duly commissioned. The interval between the accounts of the battle and those of its possible consequences, seems to have given opportunity for calmer reflection; and if we may judge from the vehemence with which it is asserted and repeated in the ministerial papers, that Admiral Codrington's conduct is most entirely approved by the government and the public, it would seem fair to infer, that this satisfaction was not so universal nor so clear. The Times, however, positively asserts, in contradicting a contemporary who said that Admiral Codrington was about to be recalled, that so far from this being the fact, the only reason why he had not been made a peer for his conduct at Navarino, was, that no precedent could be found for ennobling any man for an action, however brilliant, that preceded a formal declaration of war.

On the 23d November, there were many rumors afloat on the London 'Change, which had the effect of keeping the market, throughout the day, in a feverish state. The first was an improbable story of the Turks having destroyed a part of the combined fleet in the harbour of Navarino. Then came a report, that nearly all the Franks at Patras had been massacred, and that the crews of several vessels had been siezed, and put in irons. In addition to these, it was stated that letters had been received, in London, of a very late date, from Berlin, which, if they be credited, are of the utmost importance. They state that war was inevitable—that Austria was making the most formidable preparations—and, that Prussia was to assist with 50,000 auxiliary troops, for whose services she was to receive a part of Russian Poland.

In France, the elections have taken a very unexpected turn; and according to the latest accounts, of 244 deputies newly elected, 53 only were ministerial. The Chamber consists of 430—there remained, therefore, 186 to be heard from; and unless these should almost all be, what in the state of feeling evinced by the other elections, cannot certainly be anticipated, favorable to the ministry, it would be left in a minority; and reasoning from the analogy of English precedents, be compelled to resign. It is certain, that M. de Villele has succeeded in making himself and the King's government, most unpopular in France.

COLOMBIA.

We have received our files of Bogota papers to the 22d of November; and we regret to learn, that one of the papers published in the new Republic is to be immediately discontinued.—The Editor's valedictory is neat, and contains wholesome advice to the Colombians, which should be treasured up, and often consulted. The immediate causes of the discontinuance of the paper are thus alluded to by the editor:—

"The awful calamity which has afflicted this city and its environs, has determined the proprietors of this paper to put into execution what they have for some time past had in contemplation. Having established it for the purpose of contributing to the diffusion of useful knowledge throughout the country, and of augmenting the commercial and political relations of Europe with Colombia, they persisted in their purpose with steadiness, and omitted no sacrifice for the attainment of their object. Regardless of personal gain, they have been induced to continue its publication for the last year, at an enormous loss to themselves, in the fond hope that it might lend its feeble but hearty aid to the re-establishment of peace throughout the Republic. It is probable that they would have persisted, had not the convulsions of nature confirmed what had long been suggested by prudential considerations, and rendered it impracticable to defer any longer the moment which was to announce that its appearance would cease."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BOGOTA.

From the Constitutional of Nov. 22.

On Friday last, at about a quarter past 6 p. m. this city was visited by a severe earthquake. The shock threw down the towers of the Cathedral, injured almost all the Churches, the palace and other public buildings, and has reduced to a heap of ruins many of the private dwellings.—Scarcely a house has been left uninjured, and a considerable number are not inhabitable. We regret to say that these calamities have been aggravated by the loss of lives; the precise number of persons who have been killed we are unable to state, although we heard that on the day after, fifteen had been interred in the cemetry of this city. Several others have suffered injury, and not a few were dug the same evening, out of the ruins.

Although perhaps not so severe a shock as that which befel the city on the 11th of June last year, it has been incomparably more destructive, from its duration, which was at least three quarters of a minute, and from the weakened state of the buildings in consequence of the former earthquakes. This city, indeed, has suffered so severely, that it will be long before it recovers what it has lost; and the alarm which this continuance of the convulsions of nature has excited, will not be easily surmounted. It is impossible to guess even the amount of property destroyed, although it must be immense; there are many who estimate it at about six millions. Some idea may be formed of it, when we state, that the proprietor of the house in which we are now writing, and which is one of the largest and best situated in the capital, would be glad to dispose of it for the building materials.

The authorities deserve the utmost credit for the zeal they have manifested for the preservation of order on this melancholy occasion. The peace was not disturbed for a moment, and notwithstanding the temptations to plunder which were afforded by a scene of havoc and confusion like that which followed the earthquake, we have not heard of a single attempt at robbery. His Excellency the Liberator President, visited the principal quarters of the town, and attended by a few persons, rode about the streets to take measures for the tranquillity of the inhabitants until past midnight.

A company has been established for the navigation of the Magdalena by steam, patronised by the Liberator.

Things have been restored at Guayaquil, and the constitutional regime has been entirely re-established under General Flores, as appears by official documents.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Painful Occurrence.—Mr. Oliver G. Kane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company, in Wall Street, put a period to his life last night, by shooting himself through the head, with a pistol.—The ball entered at one ear and passed out at the other and lodged in the wall. He took a room at one of our public Hotels, shut himself up, and first made an attempt upon his life by taking laudanum, but it failed in the effect intended. About 2 o'clock this morning, it is supposed, he resorted to the pistol to accomplish his object. At a late hour this forenoon, Mr. Kane not having left his room, the door being fastened inside, and no one answering to the calls made, it was at length determined to force open the door, when the lifeless body was discovered in bed, with the head mangled in a shocking manner, the pistol lying on the bed beside it. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Plagiarism.—Mr. Niles, in his Register of the 17th ult. states that a "grave and reverend senator," of the United States, had adopted as his own, and given to the nation as a part of *his* speech, in the most dignified legislative body in the world, several pages of a pamphlet written many years ago by Mr. Niles himself. The said Senator is not of Mr. Niles' politics, but diametrically opposed to him on the question of the national protection of Manufactures. It would be amusing to read the speech and pamphlet in parallel columns. The name of the Senator and that of the author of the East Room letter, ought to be kept secret, for the credit of the country and the body to which they belong. [*Alex. Gazette.*

An Irishman's Answer.—An Irish counsellor being questioned, by a judge, to know for whom he was concerned, replied; "I am *concerned* for the plaintiff, but am *employed* by the defendant."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1828.

Congress.—On the 11th inst. Mr. Macon presented resolutions of the Legislature of North-Carolina, declaring that it is inexpedient for Congress to increase the duties on foreign imports; which were read and referred. Now it so happens, that the Legislature of North-Carolina has passed no such resolutions; and the Governor has certainly transcended his authority, in sending the above mentioned resolutions to our representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body as official acts of the Legislature of this State.

New Publications.—We have received the first number of the *Evangelical Museum*, a monthly periodical, published in Fayetteville, by the Rev. COLIN M'IVER. The *Museum* is intended to contain, "Essays on various topics of Theology;—Biographical sketches of persons eminent for their piety and worth;—Occasional remarks on Ecclesiastical History;—Reviews of new theological publications;—Obituary notices of distinguished christians, or of persons whose dying exercises may be found calculated to convey important instruction;—and religious intelligence." The contents of the present number are interesting and valuable; and we cheerfully recommend the work to the patronage of the christian public.

The first number of the "Virginia and North Carolina Presbyterian Preacher," edited by the Rev. Mr. M'Iver, has also been forwarded to us. It is to be published monthly, each number to contain one long or two short sermons,—from the manuscripts of Presbyterian Ministers, who either now reside, or have formerly resided in Virginia and North-Carolina. The number now before us, contains a sermon "On Reconciliation by the Cross"—by the Rev. John Matthews, D. D. pastor of the Presbyterian church, Shepherdstown, Va.

The 8th of January was celebrated at Washington, by the friends of General Jackson, at which there were speeches, toasts, &c. &c. in profusion. It was altogether a party affair, and its proceedings were of such a character as to reflect no credit on those engaged in them, nor on the cause which they were intended to promote. Several of the toasts are exceedingly disreputable, and are more characteristic of bullies than of high minded and honorable men; and such, we have no doubt, will be the censure which an impartial public will pass on them. We select three, as a specimen, all by members of Congress; and first, one given by the Hon. Mr. Desha, of Tennessee:

Edward Livingston of Louisiana. The first and only *Honor* in the Louisiana political *pack*: though beaten in the Presidential game, by the KNAVE from that State, he shall shine conspicuous, while the KNAVE "will stand before the world as a proven base calumniator, unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

The "knave," alluded to, is the Hon. Wm. L. Brent, representative from Louisiana, whose only crime is, that he voted for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. To his constituents alone he was amenable for the vote he gave; and that it met their decided approbation, cannot be doubted; for they re-elected him, by a large majority, over a man of high character and friendly to Gen. Jackson. The member of Congress from *Tennessee*, then, in insulting him, insulted his constituents; insulted, too, the House of Representatives in the person of one of its members; the insult, moreover, was entirely unprovoked, and is therefore the more severely to be reprobated. If *now*, honorable and independent men, opposed to Gen. Jackson, are to be bullied in this manner, what may we not expect, should he be elected to the Presidency? Let the honest and unprejudiced answer. Mr. Brent, in a short, but manly and dignified address to the public, has noticed this abusive toast; and in the course of his address, he says, "because I dared to speak what I felt, and to exercise the right of a freeman, in expressing my opinions, in defending myself, it appears that, if possible, I am to be sacrificed to the vengeance of some who surround the General for the purpose of fighting his battles. If Gen Jackson is to be always surrounded by bullies and desperadoes ready to hunt up opportunities to try to intimidate, and insult those who defend themselves, and who have the independence to express their opinion of him, then, indeed, will the day which sees him President of the United States, be the last of our liberties."

The next is by the Hon. Mr. Eaton, the biographer and bosom friend of Gen. Jackson:

By the Hon. Mr. Eaton. To divert public attention at Athens, Alcibiades cut off the tail of a dog—the modern Alcibiades, with a view to the same object, has written a book.

This is certainly a poor way of taking revenge, and we suspect the honorable member, when the exhilarating effects of Champaign and Madeira had passed off, was himself ashamed of it.

The third and last which we shall give, is by the representative of the people, who was resolved "to cry aloud and spare not;" but when called upon to do so, pled his *privilege*, and "held his peace:"—

By the Hon. George Kremer. *Gen. Andrew Jackson.* The Nathaniel of the present age—an Israelite in whom there is no guile—When the Presidency was put up to the highest bidder by the Judas of the present age, he scorned to bid.

Such a toast, from such a source, can excite no surprise. It is of a piece, however, with the others; and the author may congratulate himself that in one instance, at least, his intellectual efforts were equal to those of his betters, the coruscations of his wit as bright as theirs.

We learn from the Register, received by Saturday's mail, that it was owing to a *mistake* of the Governor, that the resolutions on the Tariff were forwarded to our representatives in Congress, as having passed the Legislature. His Excellency was in rather too much of a hurry, or he would not have made so strange a *mistake*. The report and resolutions were referred to a committee of the Senate and ordered to be printed; so they will furnish *Duff Green* a job, who, as all the world knows, or ought to know, is printer to that honorable body.

Cotton.—The last accounts from Liverpool give rather more favorable accounts of this article. There had been an unusually good demand; Sea Islands had advanced ¼d. per lb. and prices of other descriptions had been fully supported. The sales of the week ending Nov. 24, amounted to 23,080 bags.

A meeting of a majority of the Members of the Virginia Legislature, was held at Richmond, on the 9th inst. for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket in favor of General Andrew Jackson, as President and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President.

It is worthy of mention, that the President of the late Administration Convention in Pennsylvania, was a member of the Convention which, in 1824, nominated General Jackson. Several of the individuals also, now on the Adams Electoral Ticket, were on the Jackson Ticket in 1824. Such are the 'Signs of the Times.'—*ib.*

A man in Pittsfield advertises that he will pay cash for *Jackson Fox Skins.* Wonder whether he means to call *all Jackson's supporters Foxes?*—*Am. Advocate.*

Signs.—Judge Irwin, of the 8th Judicial district, was appointed a Jackson delegate to the Columbus, Ohio Convention. In declining this honorable mission, the Judge declares, that "he is not, and never has been the supporter of Jackson."

WM. CALDWELL, Esq. in declining a similar appointment, says, that General Jackson would be his last choice. 'I am,' says he, 'decidedly friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams—I think the election of Jackson would be *fraught with danger to the liberties of the Union.*'

An article has been going the rounds in the papers of this State, under the head of "Signs of the Times," stating in substance (we have forgot the particulars) that at a Review of the Surry Regiment of Militia, in Mr Lewis William's District, the strength of the Presidential Candidates was tested, which gave perhaps between 6 and 700 to Gen. Jackson, and less than 100 to Mr. Adams. The account was so much in detail, that we could not but believe it, tho' opposed to our preconceived opinion of the political complexion of that Distsict. A correspondent however, informs us, that the statement is utterly untrue—that there has been no review of the Surry Militia since 1825, and that no such test of parties had been made. Our correspondent further remarks, that in that part of the country in which he resides, (much the most populous,) there is a majority in favor of the Administration. As this article is calculated to mislead the public mind, we trust those Editors who have given currency to it, will have the candor to contradict it.—*Register.*

The Fashionable World.—It is well occasionally to withdraw the mind from the contemplation of the movements of the political world, and from the warmth and violence of its parties, to fix it on the lighter movements of the gay and fashionable world, its *parties* and pleasures. Many of the letter writers at Washington, this winter, have, when the former subjects failed of affording interesting matter, very freely handled the latter. From one of their letters, published in the N. Y. Enquirer, we make the following extract, as a specimen:— *Observer.*

The fashionable world is beginning to move. There have been already, several parties, and one or two of them, tolerably celebrated for the select beauty and fashion displayed on the occasion. It was a sort of opening of the season. The number of fine women sojourning here, during the season, is not so very great, but they are very choice. There are some from the northern states of great elegance and accomplishments; and, one in particular, from the Green Mountains, it is said, whose personal beauty and fine figure, even sink before the superior attractions of her mind and intellect. If your reader chooses, he may transport himself, in imagination, to the ball room, and there picture her like the spirit of love moving through the mazes of the dance.

Her figure is one of those magnificent forms which fancy pictures of the classic age. It is full, round, and tall, and embellished with all the divine attributes of female loveliness. Dignity has given elasticity to her step, and fancy and feeling play round her beaming countenance. The very air in which such a beautiful woman breathes is full of fascinating qualities. She infects the whole atmosphere, and all catch the contagion. This touch of sentimentalism I hope you will sufficiently appreciate. The dull day is the cause. Pennsylvania is also well represented. A most bewitching creature from "Susquehanna's shelvy side" has created a powerful sensation. Yet, many of the bachelors in Congress are made of whin stones. They are impenetrable; nothing can melt them. The snowiest neck, the most sparkling eyes, the most bewitching ancle, don't put so much anxiety into them as the simple taking of the yeas and nays. There are, however, honorable exceptions. The *corps diplomatique* are the great leaders of the *ton*. They have the best cooks, the best wines, aad give the best dinners. I am told, we are soon to have a charming widow from the south, who hates Tract and Colonization Societies; dances like an angel, and has a plantatiou of 300 wool heads. Her daily food is novels and scandal; and she piously offers up thanks every morning, that she has lived in the age of Waverly, steamboats, and waltzing. Is there any of the bachelor fraternity that would venture!

From Noah's N. Y. Enquirer.

During the heat of the late election in this city, we sauntered towards one of the ward polls, and found that a complete battle-royal was raging. Three or four strapping fellows were at it, with bloody noses, pommelling each other unmercifully; while several in the ring were encouraging the combatants with, "give it to him Kentuc—strike him under the fifth rib"—"mind his bread basket," and much mild and encouraging applause. When we got in the midst of them, they all ceased by common consent. "By the powers, here he is himself," said one of the combatants, "say it to his face. Oh, honey, you dar'nt—hurra for our side." We soon found that the fight was between the Adams and Jackson men about a caricature, which they brought us, and to our surprise, and no small amusement, we discovered that the caricature was ourselves, mounted on an ark—at the bow was Cambreleng, and at the stern Mr. Coleman, with labels containing political declarations; in the water was Van Buren swimming for life; the whole was so well executed, that we indulged in a hearty laugh at it, which set the belligerents in a good humor, and restored peace and harmony.

Under the head "Northern Light," the oppositon paper in this city, informed its readeas, an evening or two since, that the Maine Legislature had elected Jackson men as the presiding officers, and this was ushered forth with all the "pomp and circumstance" of triumph, as evidence that the State of Maine had determined to apostatize from the cause of sound and national principles. The fact, however, is directly the reverse of the statement of the paper alluded to. Both the gentlemen elected are Administration men. We presume there was little trouble taken by the Editor of the paper in question, to ascertain the accuracy of the statement. It was intended to work certain effects, and if they are accomplished, the means constitutes but a secondary consideration.

Nat Journal.

Fluid Telescopes.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the construction of fluid telescopes, first projected by Dr. Blair, forms at present a subject of considerable interest in London. Messrs. W. and S. Gilbert, of Leadenhall Street, having lately completed two, one of six inches, and the other of 3½ aperture, which, as experimental results, are very satisfactory. The principle of the construction, which is Professor Barlow's, possesses some novelty, and some important advantages, one of the most valuable being, that the telescope may be made considerably shorter than in the usual refractories, without a corresponding diminution of the focal powers, the focal length being nearly double the length of the tube, as in the Gregorian reflector. We are assured that, with the small telescope, with a power of only 46, Polaris is distinctly doubled, and the small stars well defined; and with higher powers, all the double stars of Sir William Herschel's third class are distinctly separated, and several of the second class; the larger telescope has not at present been submitted to so severe a test, but neither the maker nor the projector has any doubt of its answering equally well, and being proportionally more powerful. Our correspondent, however, informs us that, in the larger telescope in particular, a secondary spectrum is formed from the irrationality of the original spectar, which is very obvious on a Lyra and Arcturus, although scarcely perceptible with less luminous stars; but this it is expected, will be removed by the mixture of other fluids. We hope, in our next number, to be able to explain more particularly the nature of his novel construction, as well as to announce the completion of one of much larger dimensions, as we understand it to be the intention of the spirited and ingenious makers to carry the construction to its utmost possible limits.

Supreme Court.—Since our last Mr. Geo. F. Davidson of Iredell, Mr. Spier Whitaker of Halifax, Mr. Richard Croom of Lenoir and Mr. Samuel F. Sneed of Granville county have received licenses to practice Law in the Superior Courts, and Mr. John H. Wheeler of Murfreesborough has been admitted to County Court practice.—*Register.*

THE MARKET.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.

COTTONS.—Long Staple Cotton continues at the rates of last week. Inferior qualities are neglected while the finer are in fine demand. Sea Islands 22 a 25½; Stained, 10 a 12; Main and Santees, 17 a 21 cents Choice qualities of the above descriptions have commanded higher prices, particularly fancy brands of Sea Islands. Uplands continue at 9 a 10 cents, the demand for lower qualities is limited, while from its scarcity, prime goes off freely at our highest quotation, and very fine parcels have been sold above that rate. The principal sales of good lots have been at about 9¼ cents. Some very inferior, if offered in the market, it is believed would not bring more than 8¼ cents; though not having heard of any sales at that price, we do not quote it.

FLOUR.—A better supply of this article arrived during the week than for some time previous. We have not heard of sales below $6 for the best, though for large lots we are assured $5¾ would be taken. We alter our quotation accordingly to $5¾ a 6.

Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills.—1 a 1¼ per cent. dis. *North Carolina State Do.*—5 a 6 per cent. dis. *Cape Fear Do.*—5 a 6 per cent. dis.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at the house of his brother, Mr. *Daniel Gillespie*, of Rowan county, about 30 years of age.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—6?.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—6?.

Land for Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Charlotte, one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of twelve mile creek, joining the lands of Robert Howard, Andrew Dunn, sen. and William Still, jun. late the property of Samuel Lowrie, deceased. and sold as directed by his will. Twelve months credit will be given, by

THE EXECUTORS.

Charlotte, Jan. 21, 1828—2?68.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small grey PONY, roached and docked. Also, a bay FILLY with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury. Jan. 18th, 1828—3t69.

Pay your TAXES, for 1827.

ALL persons liable to pay a TOWN TAX for the year 1827, are requested to call on the Treasurer and pay the same without delay. Those who fail to attend to this notice by the week of February Court, may expect to be proceeded against by Warrant of distress and sale immediately thereafter; and those who are in arrears for the year 1826, will be dealt with in like manner.

GREEN KENDRICK, *Treasurer.*

N. B.—The Commissioners will commence working on the streets on Monday, the 28th instant. A few *stout, able hands*, will be hired at a fair price. No other kind need apply.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Goods, and being desirous to close my business as *speedily* as possible, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and settle immediately. I will put all my papers, (which are not previously settled to my satisfaction) in suit immediately after our February Court.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828—4?0p.

Committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst. a negro woman, who says she belongs to Samuel Gibson, of South-Carolina. She is young and very black, but has no particular marks by which she can be otherwise described. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN SLOAN,

6?t6. *Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.*

NEW CONFECTIONARY, Fruit Store, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

Mr. B. COHEN has removed his Watchmaking and Jewelry Store to the same house, where he continues to carry on his branch of business as usual. There will be sold, on the Tuesday of February Court, two new elegant eight day Clocks and two second hand ones, and Time Pieces of various descriptions; all on a credit of eight months. All jobs that were left with the late Jonas Cohen, and not taken away, will be sold at the same time. 3t68

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale at my Establishment, North of the Court-House, another supply of

OYSTERS,

AND FRESH

BUTTER CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

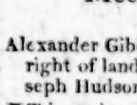
MUSCATEL RAISINS.

SPANISH CIGARS.

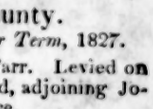
which I will sell at a reduced price.

Also on hand,

An assortment of gentlemen's fine and coarse,



SHOES



Chewing TOBACCO, Domestic Spirits, &c. &c. WM. HUNTER

Charlotte, Jan. 14, 1828.—2?67.

Cheap Goods, for Cash

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into copartnership in the mercantile business, under the firm of

ROSS & NORMENT,

respectfully offer to their friends, and the public in general, a choice selection of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an excellent stock of SHOES, HATS, and almost every other article usually kept in a back country store; all of which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. Call at the Store lately occupied by Capt. Green Kendrick, where they will be always ready to wait on you with pleasure.

FRANCIS M. ROSS,
THOS. A NORMENT. }

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—3t68.

☞ *POSTAGE.*

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage either on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Alexander Gibony *vs.* Henry Farr. Levied on right of land of Joseph Todd, adjoining Joseph Hudson & Hugh McLure.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next February Court, and there plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Wilson & Connor *vs.* Nicholas R. Morgan. Levied on the undivided interest of the defendant, in right of his wife, in the lands that Elam Alexander died possessed of, it being one lot in Charlotte, & an interest in a tract of land containing 708 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining Elam Alexander & others.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and replevy or judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County,

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander *vs.* Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t 70.—pr. adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term. A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant *vs.* the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of —— Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *Isaac Alexander*, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t69.—price adv. $3.

Politics of the Day.

ADDRESS OF HENRY CLAY,
TO THE PUBLIC,

Containing certain Testimony in refutation of the Charges against him, made by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, touching the last Presidential Election.

CONTINUED.

In passing from the testimony of the delegation from Ohio to that of Kentucky, we shall find it to be not less irresistible and decisive in negativing the declaration of Gen. Jackson, communicated to the public through Mr. Beverly. The Kentucky delegation consisted of twelve members: eight of whom, Mr. Trimble, Mr. F. Johnson, Gen. Metcalfe, Mr. Letcher, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Thompson, Mr. White, and myself, voted for Mr. Adams. From six of them, statements have been received. That from Mr. White has not reached this city; but I am justified in stating that he has repeatedly, within his district after his return to Kentucky, borne unqualified testimony to the falsehood of all charges of corruption in the election, and especially to the propriety of my conduct; and I have no doubt that he will, whenever called upon, repeat the same testimony.

Mr. Trimble says, "I do not know of my own knowledge, nor have I been informed by others, that offers, propositions, or overtures such as are spoken of by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly, or similar thereto, or of any kind whatever, were made by Mr. Adams or his friends, to Mr. Clay or his friends; or by Mr. Clay or his friends, to Gen. Jackson or his friends. I do not know, nor do I believe that Mr. Adams or his friends made overtures or offers directly, or indirectly to Mr. Clay his friends to make him Secretary of State, if he and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams. Nor do I know or believe that any pledge or promise of any kind was made by Mr. Adams or to Mr. Clay or his friends, to aid in the election.

I never heard from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, or any one else that he was willing to vote for Gen. Jackson, if the General would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary. Nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him, to support or vote for Gen. Jackson, if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him."

I do not know or believe that any overtures or offers of any kind were made by Mr. Clay or his friends to Mr. Adams or his friends to vote for him or support him if he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State; or to Gen. Jackson or his friends to vote for him or support him, if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him; nor do I believe Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected." I shall hereafter have occasion to notice other parts of the letter of Mr. Trimble from which the preceding extract has been taken.

Mr. F. Johnson states in his answer to Dr. Watkins, "I have no besitation however in answering your enquiries. After writing the above extract, you say to me," "If such a propostion were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, and the fact therefore may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on compliance with which their vote was to depend?"

To the first branch of the enquiry, my answer is, that I have no knowledge of any such proposition, nor do I believe any such was ever made. To the second I answer, that I neither know of, nor do I believe that any conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend."

Gen. Metcalf, with his characteristic firmness and frankness, says: "I have to state that I never heard or thought of such a proposition until the letter of the highly respectable Virginian appeared in the public prints." He proceeds, "As one of the friends of Mr. Clay, I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the General, through his organ the highly respectable Virginian, or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him President on the condition stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that Gen. Jackson would not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, that belief would have constituted in my mind a strong additional objection to the General's success." "If it is intended to import the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining the appointment for him to the exclusion of Mr. Adams or otherwise under Gen. Jackson, as one of his friends, I pronounce it a base and infamous assault upon the motives and honor, so far as I am concerned or believe, of those who did not choose to support him for the Presidency." "In reply to your second enquiry, I have to say that if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend, I know nothing of it."

Judge Letcher, the only member of Congress who boarded in the same house with me during the session at which the Presidential election was made, testifies: "I know of no such proposition or intimation, nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe Mr. Clay's friends, or any one of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of Gen. Jackson."

Mr. Thompson says: "I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr. Clay, to the friends of General Jackson, to make him President, if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of Secretary; and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was made, and I expect if the friend of the General should ever speak on the subject, he will be a second Kremer."

Mr. Buckner testifies: "In answer to your enquiries on this subject, I will remark that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed, no proposition of any description relating to the election of President was made, so far as I know of or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen. Jackson, or of any other person."

Mr. Scott, the member from Missouri, states that "neither Mr. Adams nor his friends ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me any inducements of any sort, kind or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams or any of his friends ever say or insinuate who would be placed at the head of the Department of State, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his friends. If there were, I know it not." "I never made to Gen. Jackson or to any of his friends any proposition, in reference to the Presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was neither spoken to by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, about making any proposition to Gen. Jackson or his friends of any kind whatever, nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any proposition was made or intended to be made, by Mr. Clay or his friends to Gen. Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends for or relating to the Presidency. And I do believe, had any proposition been made or intended to have been made by Mr. Clay or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them, I should have known or heard thereof."

Messrs. Gurley and Brent were the two members who gave the vote of Louisiana to Mr. Adams. Mr. Gurley declares "that I have no knowledge of any proposition having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them to the friends of Gen. Jackson or to any other person, in relation to the election of President, or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend. I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth."

Col. Brent says, "In allusion to the Fayetteville letter, I cannot express the indignant feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who, to obtain his object, dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the compliance with which their vote was made to depend. No honorable man can believe for a moment that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest, I was in the confidence of all his friends, and I declare to God that I never heard of such a thing until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of Gen. Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed."

Thus there is now before the public, the united evidence of the delegation from every Western State whose vote was conferred upon Mr. Adams, except that of Mr. Cook, the Representative from Illinois. A long and lingering illness, terminating in the death of that gentleman, prevents the submission of his. But it is well known Mr. Adams was his choice, throughout the whole Presidential canvass. Although there existed between him and myself good will and respectful intercourse, he never was politically nor personally my friend.

Including Mr. White, the public has the evidence of twenty different members of Congress, embracing all my friends, from the Western States, who voted for Mr. Adams. Their attention was chiefly directed, in the preparation of their respective statements, to the Fayetteville letter, and it is to them that their testimony principally applies. On that point, they all concur, in pronouncing the most unqualified negative, and, on the other points, several of them are not less explicit. Is it credible, is it consistent with ihe ordinary operations of human nature, that these gentlemen, without any personal interest or motive whatever, should have first basely given their concurrence to dishonorable overtures, for my sole benefit, and then should unanimously agree in falsifying themselves?

In the published circular which, in March, 1825, I addressed to my Constituents, I remarked, "at that early period" (early in Nov. 1824) "I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, Esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson." I did not, at that time, recollect, nor do I probably now, all the occasions on which I expressed, in conversation, my opinion of the unfitness of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and my preference of either of the other candidates. I remembered distinctly the conversation I had held with Dr. Drake and John J. Crittenden. Esq., and therefore referred to them. In several instances, similar conversations have been since brought to my recollection by Gentlemen with whom, or in whose presence they occurred; and it is from a voluntary and friendly communication of the purport of them, that I am now enabled to lay before the Public a considerable portion of the mass of testimony, (including that of Dr. Drake) on that particular topic which is now presented, (See Appendix B.)

This testimony establishes that, on various occasions and times, beginning in Kentucky as early as about the 1st of October 1824, and continued in the City of Washington, down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. Adams was generally known in this city, I uniformly expressed my conviction of Gen. Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resolution not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote. These sentiments, long cherished, were deliberately expressed, to Gentlemen of the highest respectability, most of them my personal and particular friends, in all of whose estimation I must have stood dishonored, if I had voted for Gen. Jackson contrarily to my declared purpose. This purpose was avowed immediately preceding my departure from Kentucky to attend Congress, and immediately on my arrival here after the termination of the journey. David Trimble, esq. states that, about the 1st of October 1824, he had held a conversation with me at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the subject and prospects of the pending election, which he details minutely, and that in the course of it I said "that I could not consistently with my principles vote for Gen. Jackson, *under any possible circumstances.*" I urged to him all the objections which weighed on my mind, and which have been so often stated, and especially that which is founded upon Gen. Jackson's possession of military pretension only. And, in reference to an objection which Mr. Trimble understood me as entertaining against Mr. Adams, growing out of the negotiations at Ghent, Mr. Trimble state that I remarked that it had been "greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors" "for electioneering purposes;" "that it ought to have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give; that, if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was then on much worse terms with Gen. Jackson about the Seminole war, then he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent; that in the selection of a chief Magistrate for the Union, he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the Country and the safety of its institutions."

It appears from the letter of Mr. Robert Trimble, (one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States,) which accompanies that of Mr. D. Trimble, that the latter had avowed to the former, as early as February or March, 1824, his preference of Mr. Adams to either of the three candidates who were actually returned to the House of Representatives.

Col. Davidson (the Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, and a man of unblemished honour and unquestionable veracity) states, that during a visit which I made to Frankfort in the fall of 1824, and he thinks only a few days prior to my departure from Kentucky, to attend Congress, (it must therefore have been early in November, as I left home before or about the tenth of that month,) he had then a conversation with me about the then pending Presidential election, in the course of which he remarked, that I would have some difficulty to encounter in making a selection amongst the candidates, if I should be excluded from the House. To which I replied—"I suppose not much; in that event I will endeavour to do my duty faithfully." He adds that I stated in the course of conversation—"I cannot conceive of any event that can possibly happen which could induce me to support the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. For if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient." These remarks made a strong and lasting impression on Col. Davidson's mind; and when the resolutions were before the Legislature, requesting the delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson, Col. Davidson informed several of his friends of the conversation with me, and that he was convinced I would not support Gen. Jackson. He communicated the substance of this conversation to George Robinson, Esq. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, who concurred with him, that I could not consistently, under any circumstances, vote for Gen. Jackson. When the same resolutions were before the Senate, (of which Col. Davidson was then a member,) he *rose in his place* and opposed them; and among the views which he presented to that body, he stated, that *all the resolutions which they could pass during the whole session would not induce me to abandon what I conceived to be my duty, and that he knew I could not concur with the majority of the Legislature on that subject.*

John J. Crittenden, Esq. (who is referred to in the circular to my constituents, but whose statement has never before been exhibited to the public,) testifies that, "some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of the then pending Presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide and vote between the other candidates who might be returned to the House of Representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for Gen. Jackson in any event." My impression is, that this conversation took place at Capt. Weisiger's tavern, in this town, [Frankfort, Ky.,] not very long before you went on to Congress in the fall preceding the last Presidential election; and that the declaration made by you as above stated, was elicited by some intimation that fell from me of my preference for Gen. Jackson over all the other candidates except yourself."

So unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure from Kentucky, I have no doubt, that in my promiscuous and unreserved intercourse among my acquaintances in that State, others not recollected by me could bear testimony to the undeviating and settled determination of my mind. It will be now seen that after and immediately on my arrival in the City of Washington, I adhered to this purpose, and persevered in it until it was executed by the actual deposite of my vote in the ballot box.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Courage.—Constituted as society now is, with its false notions of honor and respectability, there is more real courage necessary for the refusal than for the acceptance of a challenge. The veriest poltroon may risk his life in a duel, as he will his fortune at the gaming table, or his neck in the chase; but it requires no small portion of Christian heroism, to make a man submit to be called a coward for the Gospel's sake. King George II. whose personal bravery is well known, was of the same opinion. Having been informed that a Captain in the British army, whose courage was undoubted, had refused a challenge upon Gospel principles, he hesitated not to pronounce him the bravest man in his service, and rewarded his Christian consistency by giving him a regiment.

March of Intellect.—A gentleman of landed property in the county of S. being lately on the out-side of a stage-coach, had sworn several oaths within a few minutes after he had taken his seat. Addressing a dissenting minister, a stranger to him, he remarked, "We hear, Sir, a great deal said about the march of Intellect:" are you, Sir, a believer in the march of Intellect? I believe, Sir, these S——clodhoppers know nothing of the march of Intellect." The minister replied, "I have observed, Sir, that there is not so much profane swearing among the peasantry as there used to be. I consider that one decisive proof of their intellectual improvement." The gentleman appeared as if he felt the reproof, but had too much good sense to manifest any displeasure. In his subsequent conversation, which proved him to be an intellectual person of high order, he showed himself capable of going forward in the march of improvement, as he swore no more during the 50 miles' journey.

From the Harrisburg Watchtower.

Anecdote.—A Mr. Henry Clay, a Virginia dancing master, happened to alight at a public house for refreshment in a neighbouring town a few days since, and it was immediately rumoured that Mr. Henry Clay, the Secretary of State had arrived; the rumour of course spread, and all went to the tavern to see the Secretary, and among the rest an honest country man, who observed to the dancing master "that he had been taken to be the Secretary of State," who promptly replied, "No, my dear fellow, I am not the man: although we have the same name, and are about the same height, yet, there is about six feet difference in our talents—his talents are in his head, and mine are in my heels."

A number of travellers and tourists, when they alight at an inn, are in the habit of scratching their names, and the date of their visit, on the window glass. Among a multitude of names written on the window of a certain inn in the Highlands, is the following *jeu d'esprit*, which should go far to abolish that mode of commemoration. One of a party of four, it would appear, had written his own name, and the names of his three comrades, with the month and year in which they had made their visit. Immediately under the names, and in a quite different hand (evidently by some wag) is inscribed—"*Nota Bene.* The whole of the above were *hanged for sheep-stealing!*"

The Price of Ignorance.—The celebrated Adoo Yusuph, who, was chief judge of Bagdad in the reign of the Caliph Hadee, was a very remarkable instance of that humility which distinguishes true wisdom. His sense of his own deficiencies often led him to entertain doubts, where men of less knowledge and more presumption were decided. "It is related of by this judge," dShaik-hool-Islam, "that on one occasion, after a very patient investigation of facts, he declared that his knowledge was not competent to decide upon the case before him." "Pray, do you expect," said a pert courtier, who heard this declaration, "that the Caliph is to pay for your ignorance?" "I do not," was the mild reply; the Caliph pays me, and, well, for what I do know; if he were to attempt to pay me for what I do not know, the treasures of his empire would not suffice." *Sketches of Persia.*

Receipt for destroying Rats.—Among the various poisons and other means of destroying these obnoxions animals, I have always found the following to be a most effective, but simple and harmless plan, of ridding my premises of these vermin:—Take a few fresh corks; grind them down into small particles; fry them in the common way, with a little butter, or fat; place it, while warm, at the places where the rats are plenty, and if possible, when they may eat the dose undisturbed by any noise; leave no water within their reach, and in a few days, not a vestige of the creatures is to be seen.

The prince and great men of Shiraz, on our approaching that city (says sir John Malcolm, the British envoy to Persia,) so loaded us with presents of ice-cream, sweetmeats, preserves, and delicious fruits, that all in camp down to the keepers of the dogs, were busied in devouring the luxuries. A lion's share was always allotted to a party of 17th dragoons which forms part of the escort. I heard these fine fellows, who were all (with the exception of one) *from Ireland*, discussing, as they were eating their preserves, their grapes, and nectarines, the merits of Persia. "It is a jewel of a country," says one. "It would be," said a second, "if there were more *Christians* in it." "I don't so much mind the Christians," observed his companion, "if I could see *a bog* now and then, instead of these eternal rocks and valleys, as they call them." "Fine though it be," continued Corporal Corragan, "I would not give a little potatoe garden in Ireland for a dozen of it, and all that it contains to boot." This patriotic sentiment, which appeared to meet with general concurrence, closed the discussion.